

antigravity experiments, the most important advantage of the present broad program for antigravity engineering is its low cost and affordability. Unlike the often spin-controlling experimental programs of "big science", that are specially rigged and ballooned to cost millions, even hundreds of millions of dollars, so that independent researchers and even private companies and universities without government pork-barrel funding can never double-check separately and independently for themselves the obtained results - unlike all that the antigravity experimental program of "Us The People", proposed in this study, has been specially chosen to be cheap and affordable, so that almost any one of the experiments described can be performed on a budget of less than \$100 dollars. In almost all of the experiments we can use parts from the junkyard, like car-engine flywheels, that can cost a dollar or so, and cheap electric tools to spin them up, like electric routers and angle-grinders.

All the experiments have been especially designed for grade-school and secondary-school science programs - they have been simplified to the max, so as to be easily grasped by the unpolluted minds of the young and restless physicists - the real hope for our egalitarian scientific future.

CHAPTER 2:

**EXPERIMENTAL VISUALIZATION OF THE  
CYCLONIC "GYROSCOPIC FIELD" -**

**THE VORTEXING TORSION-FIELD EXCITATION OF THE PHYSICAL  
VACUUM, CREATED BY AN ENCLOSED SPINNING BRUTE-MASS ENCLOSED  
GYROSCOPE. THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF SHIELDING THE ALL-PENETRATING "GYROSCOPIC  
FIELD"**

Here for the first time will be reported the experiments, done by the present author, and earlier by Mr. Erickson, Mr. Emerson and Mr. Korovyakov to visualize the invisible and undiscovered up to now gyroscopic field. It is generated around a brute-mass gyroscope, and has axial symmetry, coinciding with the axis of rotation of the gyroscope. This is exactly as predicted by the torsion field theory, developed by Acad. Akimov.

Let us look at the most simple one-axis rotation around the vertical axis of a single brute-mass-gyroscope. We will be interested only in a forced rotation of a gyroscope, that happens under the continuous supply of external torque. Under these conditions a "steady state" is reached, where the rpms remain constant, and where the only "load" on the motor-gyro system is the sustenance of the antigravity-generating torsion-field-excitation of the physical vacuum inside and around the gyroscope (plus the friction in the suspension and with the surrounding air).

**1. Do-it-yourself simple experiments for  
visualizing the invisible vortexing "gyroscopic force-field" - the**

**torsion-field-excitation of the physical vacuum, created by a spinning gyroscope.**

Here under a gyroscopic force-field we shall assume the vortexing cyclonic torsion-field (tensor-field) excitation of the physical vacuum inside and around the spinning gyroscope, where to every point in space belongs not a scalar and not a vector quantity, but a "mini-vortex quantity"<sup>19</sup>, and all mini-vortices of the total studied space around the gyroscope combined and united in their action constitute the grand and visible by us macro-vortex, or master-vortex, of the discussed gyroscopic field.

**a. Visualizing the vortexian gyroscopic force-field INSIDE the gyroscope with the help of Dr. Korovyakov's "transparent fluid gyroscope"<sup>20</sup>.**

Finally, after millennia of blind gyroscopic experiments, Dr. Korovyakov<sup>21</sup> has produced and experimentally demonstrated probably the most remarkable and ingeniously-simple improvement in the gyroscope since its invention - the so called by me "transparent fluid gyroscope". Similarly to the revolution in nuclear and particle physics, precipitated (in the most literal way) by the discovery of the precipitation fog-chamber by Wilson, the "see-through" gyro of Korovyakov has already generated some sensational swirls of insight and breakthroughs of understanding in the field of gyroscopic torsion-field antigravity physics.

The experiments of Dr. Korovyakov with transparent gyroscopes, full of water and small non-dissolvable "tracer flakes"<sup>22</sup>, constitute a great improvement of the classic experiment of Newton with the spinning bucket, full of water, with tracer tea-particles floating in it. The transparent gyros visualize and show the beautiful spiraling, cyclone-like lines-of-force of the gyroscopic field, that are traced by the flakes, swirling and vortexing in the water. In the same fashion the iron filings visualize the invisible for our eye magnetic field around a bar magnet.

**b. The experiment by Mr. Melvin Erickson to visualize the vortexian gyroscopic force-field OUTSIDE of the spinning gyroscope. The discovery of the all-penetrating "gyroscopic wind", blowing away from an enclosed and shielded gyroscope.**

The incredible experiments of Mr. Melvin Erickson constitute in my opinion one of the

<sup>19</sup> All known to physics up to now fields (like scalar and vector fields) are a simplified version of a torsion (vortex) field, with some of its variables collapsed to zero. Scalar fields have one scalar quantity (a magnitude, with no direction), representing the intensity of every one point in space of that field. Vector fields have a vector quantity (with a magnitude and direction) attached to every single point of the field. Tensor (or vortex) fields have a whole tensor attached to every point of the field (with magnitude + (simple 1 axis or complex many-axis) direction + rotation around that direction).

<sup>20</sup> A cylindrical discoid gyroscoping plexiglass-and-metal shell, full of water. The top and the bottom of the shell are made of 2 transparent plexiglass discs, and the heavy cylindrical rim is made out of steel or brass. The plexiglass discs are glued to the rim. When the exterior shell of the fluid gyro is spun up by hand, the water inside it also starts to spin, but is lagging behind a little in rpms relative to the shell, because of the "slipping" behind of the water, relative to the shell.

<sup>21</sup> Chief weapons designer and Head of the design bureau, *Tula Armaments Factory*, Russia.

<sup>22</sup> Glass beads of 0.5 mm diameter (from an old copy machine), thin aluminum foil and color plastic sheet "flakes", cut by scissors in sizes of 1x1 to 2x2 mms. Left in the water inside the non-spinning, hermetically-sealed, water-filled (without air bubbles in the water), transparent plexiglass gyro with a heavy metal rim-ring, they fall to the bottom. When the gyro is spun-up, left to coast, or braked-down, they come to life, visualizing for our eye the otherwise invisible "gyroscopic field", and the changing of its direction of vortexing (i.e. the different cases of explosive, fast implosive or slow implosive vortexing) of the gyroscopic field inside the gyroscope, under these 3 different regimes.

most fundamental physics discovery of this century. Probably the same experiment had been performed many times in the secret privately-funded antigravity projects way back in the XIXth century, but Mr. Erickson was the first one to publish a brief description of it in a scientific journal<sup>23</sup>. In his machine shop he stumbled accidentally onto a strange "wind", blowing at his face, away from a massive enclosed and shielded flywheel, spinning on top of an industrial sheet-metal-cutting guillotine-shear machine. He discovered also, that the "gyroscopic wind" would blow away the smoke of a lighted cigarette. Further tests to better visualize this strange wind were performed with vertically-rising tracer-jets of cigarette smoke. The jets were blown by the gyroscopic wind horizontally, radially away from the center of the flywheel.

The gyroscope was spinning in the horizontal plane, around the vertical axis, at about 100 rpms, under the continuous supply of external torque, delivered by an electric motor through a gearbox and a massive 140-mm-diameter vertical drive-shaft. The diameter of the gyro was about 1,300 mm, its thickness - about 220 mm. Its mass moment of inertia (flywheel mass) and weight are unknown. The machine on whose top it was spinning had approx. dimensions of 180 cmW x 180 cmD x 205 cmH. The center of masses of the flywheel was at an approx. height of 155 mm from the concrete shop floor, at the level of the throat of Mr. Erickson, who was 180 cm (6 feet) tall.

**The gyroscopic wind was BREEZING THROUGH the non-rotating airtight rectangular safety housing, enclosing the flywheel from all sides and made of solid, welded-together armor-steel plates of 5 mm thickness. This made sure the wind was not an aerodynamic phenomenon - that it was not produced simply by air, that was whipped up by the spinning flywheel and tossed away from it. Further dampening tests of the astonishing all-penetrating capabilities of the gyroscopic wind were performed with an additional massive steel screen. That was a 45-mm-thick solid steel plate (2500 mm wide and 1800 mm tall), placed vertically and transverse to the path of the wind<sup>24</sup>. In other words, the vertical steel-plate was tangential to the rim of the horizontal flywheel. Numerous tests showed NO DAMPENING whatsoever of the intensity of the gyroscopic wind, blowing away from the spinning gyro at the face of Mr. Erickson, and at the rising tracer smoke-jets from lighted cigarettes. Nobody could explain how was it breezing through the two steel plates (5 mm + 45 mm), as if they were two full of holes fishing nets.**

The wind was so strong, that it would blow off the flame of a burning candle up to about 180 cm away from the rim of the gyro. It was blowing only around the machine with the gyro, and nowhere else in the closed storage room of the steel plant, where the machine was installed. Vertically-rising wire-thin tracer-smoke-streams from the lighted cigarettes of the whole curious smoking lobby of the plant showed no wind or any turbulence anywhere else in the room, but around the massive spinning gyroscope. As soon as the rising smoke from the dozens of cigarettes would come in contact with the gyroscopic wind, blowing in the equatorial plane of the gyro, it would be blown away from its center, in the radial horizontal direction.

The emission diagram of the gyroscopic wind in the horizontal equatorial plane of the gyro was uniform, spanning 360° around the horizon. In the vertical meridian plane, incorporating

<sup>23</sup> "Blowing Smoke", Electric Spacecraft Journal, Issue 17, Jan-Mar 1996, p.25.

<sup>24</sup> Leaning at the shear-machine and face to face, flush with the outside wall of the safety housing around the flywheel.

the polar axis of rotation of the gyro however, the emission was concentrated only in a narrow horizontal band. It was symmetrically located above and below the equatorial plane of the gyro, "sandwiching" it from the top and from the bottom.

The band had a thickness equal to the 220 mm height of the gyro, plus approx. 75-100 mm above the top of the gyro; plus another 75-100 mm below the bottom of the gyro. That made the total thickness of that horizontal emission band equal to about 370-420 mm. Further above and below that band there was no measurable wind. Also, further than 180 cm away from the gyro there was no measurable wind.

It is very obvious, that the gyroscopic wind is a byproduct of the vortexian gyroscopic field around the flywheel. It is also very obvious, that the gyroscopic wind is not constituted of air molecules, that had flown transit through 50 mm of steel armor. It is the opinion of the author, that the gyroscopic wind is the visible byproduct of the invisible vortexian torsion-field excitation of the vacuum around the gyroscope, spinning under the continuous supply of external torque.

**c. The experiments of Mr. Ted Emerson with gyroscopic wind, blowing away from a hermetically-sealed gyroscope of a WW2 Norden bomb-site.**

Mr. Emerson, the engineer of the plant, continued with similar experiments at his home. He got a fully-encapsulated and hermetically-sealed gyroscope from a WW2 Norden bomb-sight, and set it spinning inside in its enclosure, along the vertical axis and in the horizontal plane, just a foot above the surface of his table at home. Then a lighted cigarette was placed in an ashtray, and its smoke started rising vertically up in the still air of the closed room. There were no air drafts present. The ashtray was slowly pushed towards the gyroscope. As soon as the vertically rising smoke came in contact with the "gyroscopic field", emitted from the gyroscope, it was diverted and blown radially and horizontally, away from the center of the gyroscope. The pattern of radiation of the "gyroscopic field" was the same as with the big gyro of the metal shear machine, only the radius of action of this small 5 cm. gyroscope was much smaller.

**d. Gyroscopic wind experiments of a physics professor from Western Michigan University.**

Ted was so amazed, that he called the physics department of Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and explained to the professor (he was in his late 50ies - early 60ies in 1969) on the phone his two most unusual experiments. Later Ted and Melvin visited the professor and spent some very interesting hours of discussion with him. It turned out, that the same professor had observed the ... same gyroscopic-wind phenomenon, when he left a burning cigarette in an ashtray near the setup of a gyroscope experiment for his students. But he too was at a loss to explain what might be the possible cause of this most unusual experiment.

**e. Correspondence between the torsion-field theories of Academician Akimov and the experimental results of the gyroscopic wind experiments of Mr. Erickson et al.**

The gyroscopic-wind tests of Mr. Erickson show experimentally the axial symmetry

(around the vertical axis) of the emissions of the "gyroscopic field" from the heavy industrial gyroscope, concentrated in a tight narrow equatorial belt. The same symmetry of the emission patterns of a torsion-field around a massive spinning macro-gyroscope were predicted by the torsion field theory of Academician Akimov. Unlike other central-point vector-fields in physics with 3-d polar-symmetry, like the gravity and the electrostatic fields, the torsion-fields are characterized by a rotational cylindrical, or axial symmetry, centered around the axis of rotation of the gyroscoping physical phenomenon, that is generating them, regardless of what that phenomenon might be.

**2. "IMPLoding" OR "EXPLODing" OF THE GyROSCOPIc FIELD  
under decelerated or accelerated spinning of the flywheel around the vertical axis.**

**Dr. Korovyakov's experiments with transparent gyroscopes** constitute a greatly improved version of the classic Newton's experiment with the spinning bucket, full of water, with tracer tea-leaflets floating in the water. The ingeniously-simple innovation of Korovyakov was to close and cover the flat top surface of the non-spinning water (before spinning the bucket) with a hermetic transparent plexiglas lid. That prevents the water from rising at the rims of the spinning bucket due to the centrifugal forces. This improvement by Dr. Korovyakov on the experiment of Newton makes obsolete all present "explanations" about the strange concentration of the tracer particles from the rim back to the center of the gyroscope, when it undergoes a decelerating rotation.

That difficult to explain second half of the bucket experiment of Newton is the key phenomenon, that many modern scientists have been trying to explain away with trivial mechanisms of eddy currents, generated due to the appearance of the concave-meniscus shape of the top water surface inside the spinning bucket. By eliminating the meniscus with the help of the transparent lid, Mr. Korovyakov clearly pointed out, that it is not the eddy currents and vortices in the water of the bucket, caused by the convex upper surface of the water, that cause the concentration of the particles to the rim, or back to the center of the gyroscope. My opinion is, that it is the gyroscopic wind, it is the gyroscopic field, it is the vortexian torsion-field excitation of the physical vacuum that does that, when it expands or contracts during the different regimes of spinning of that gyro.

a. **"Explosive or spiraling-out" vortexing of the expanding cyclonic gyroscopic field of a "force-rotated" gyro, under the continuous supply of external torque.**

When the transparent gyroscope of Korovyakov is SPUN UP by hand from resting state up to some rpms, and is rotationally accelerating under the input of external torque (i.e. under the pumping of energy into the gyro); that is to say, when we have a regime of "forced gyroscoping", we observe an "explosive vortexing"<sup>25</sup>, or "spiraling-out-vortexing" of the expanding cyclonic gyroscopic field. The tracer flakes move out from the "eye of the cyclone" at the center of rotation of the flywheel (its center or masses), towards the rim of the flywheel.

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<sup>25</sup> I have used on purpose the words "explosive and implusive vortexing" in honor of the vocabulary, first introduced by Victor Schauburger at the beginning of the century for implusive and explosive aetheric vortices, that suck-in or spew-out the physical aether from the fourth dimension into our 3-D reality, depending on the nature of the energy flux through the gyroscoping system - that is depending whether there is an input into, or an output of energy out from that spinning system.

**b. STRONG "IMPLOSIVE SPIRALING-IN", or vortexing-in of the collapsing cyclonic gyroscopic field of a decelerating gyro, under the application of strong external braking torque.**

When the transparent gyroscope is BRAKED DOWN rapidly, for instance by hand, from a spinning state down to a rest state, i.e. when it is rotationally-decelerating under the application of a strong external braking torque, then we have a total symmetrical reversal of the above phenomena. During braking we have torque output from the gyro (energy is being siphoned out of the system into the hand). We observe a strong "implosive spiraling-in", or vortexing-in of the collapsing cyclonic gyroscopic field. Because of that the tracer flakes move from the rim of the gyro towards its center of rotation (its center of masses).

Or in other words, when we have "pumping in" of energy into the gyro, we have an outward expansion of the gyroscopic force-field inside the gyro, from its center of masses towards its periphery. Vice versa, if we reverse the direction of the energy flow and siphon energy out of the gyro, then we see collapsing and shrinking of the gyroscopic force-field inside the gyro, from the rim towards the "eye of the cyclone" at its center. Could it be simpler than that!

**c. "WEAK SLOW IMPLOSIVE" vortexing-in of the collapsing gyroscopic field of a gyroscope, coasting down on inertia.**

When the transparent gyroscope is spun up and then left alone to SPIN, COASTING DOWN ON INERTIA, slowly reducing its rpms due to friction in the support and with the surrounding air, then again we have the gyro decelerating rotationally under the application of a weak external braking force (weak braking torque). That is, we have a weak energy leak-out from the gyro system into the surrounding air and into the support. Then we can say, that this is a regime of "coasting or idle-gyroscoping" on inertia. In that case we observe a very slow and weak implosive vortexing-in of the collapsing gyroscopic field, from the rim of the gyro towards its center of rotation.

**d. When we ALTERNATE BETWEEN ACCELERATING AND SLOW DECELERATING ROTATION of the transparent gyro, we can observe the switching between a gyroscopic torsion field vortexing-out and weakly vortexing-in backwards towards the center of masses of the gyro.**

When we alternate between accelerating rotation and slow decelerating rotation of the transparent gyro, that is between forced-gyroscoping and coasting-gyroscoping, we can observe the switching between a gyroscopic torsion field vortexing-out of the center of masses of the gyro, followed by its weak vortexing-in backwards towards that same center. In other words, we can observe the reversing of the direction of the spiraling torsion-field vortex, we can see the switching between "explosive vortexing" gyroscoping (i.e. spiraling-out), and "weak implosive vortexing" (that is spiraling in) of the gyroscopic torsion field inside the gyro.

**3. "FORCED" OR "EXPLOSIVE" GYROSCOPING  
OF A SOLID ONE-PIECE BODY AROUND THE VERTICAL AXIS.**

in turn the antigravity lift through its interaction with the big planetary torsion field (gravity field vortex) of planet Earth.

**2. The difference between coasting- and forced-gyroscoping of fluids around the vertical axis.**

As we mentioned in chapters 2 and 3, all the difference between eternally "spinning the yarn" on the ground the academic way, or bolting up for the heavens the maverick way, lies in the fact whether the material gyroscope rotates on inertia, or under the continuous supply of external torque. It does not matter at all whether a solid body, or a fluid, is gyroscoped around the vertical axis. As long as it is some matter spinning around, it is enough to whip and drag the physical vacuum around and to generate the torsion-field excitation of that vacuum. That in turn will produce the antigravity lifting force through its interaction with the big planetary gravity torsion-field vortex. Dr. Korovyakov's experiment with the transparent fluid gyroscope with suspended particles beautifully visualizes for us the invisible spiralling-out-expanding, or spiralling-in-collapsing, gyroscopic torsion fields, when the gyro rotates respectively under input of energy through the external torque, or on inertia, when its energy leaks back to the environment through friction drag.

**3. Hybrid antigravity drives, utilizing the concurrent force-gyroscoping of heavy masses and the FORCED-VORTEXING of fluids around the vertical main axis.**

An inventor from Odessa, in the Ukraine, built a levitating air-and-vacuum-driven turbine. He modified an asynchronous motor of an old washing machine by removing the rotor core from the shaft of the rotor, and then the stator core and coils from the housing of the motor. The hollow housing, when closed with the 2 caps with the 2 bearings, with the rotor-shaft mounted in them, had no holes, and was airtight. A new rotor was attached to the old rotor shaft by installing 3 pneumatic vanes, or blades, at 120° apart, that would divide the inner-casing cylindrical space into 3 equal parts. At the edges of the vanes, where they were nearly touching the casing, were placed some insulating pads, to make them airtight (like the rotary-piston "rings" of a Wankel engine). Compressed air was injected through an opening into the cylindrical stator casing, and an evacuated bottle with vacuum in it was connected to the outgoing opening of the device. On one of the experiments the device enveloped itself with a strange bluish glow, and levitated off the table. **SOME DEADLY RADIATION WAS PRODUCED IN THE PROCESS, BECAUSE THE INVENTOR DIED SHORTLY AFTERWARDS, and his colleague, who was further away in the room, barely survived. Please read the safety instructions at the beginning of this study!**

**4. Pure fluido-vortexo-gravity drives, utilizing the FORCED-VORTEXING around the vertical main axis of fluids only.**

**a. Grade-school antigravity physics of twisters and tornadoes.**

Because tornadoes are air masses, vortexing and spinning around their main vertical axis, we are becoming quite suspicious how exactly does a 10 ton UPS truck gets sucked miles up in the

air by a tornado, as was reported in the Fortean press? Is it by the action of pure aerodynamical suction effect, or is an antigravity-weight-loss effect also involved in the case? An effect generated by the spinning and vortexing shaft of air, that can have a diameter from several meters up to several hundred meters, and with its speeds of several hundred kilometers an hour can create quite a strong torsion-field excitation of the physical vacuum, and an antigravity lifting effect to go with it, if the tornado is spinning the proper way??

**b. Dr. Korovyakov's homopolar electric-motor-type antigravity drive with a ... fluid mercury rotor - the unidirectional version of Marconi's spherical vortex dynamo.**

This is essentially a homopolar Faraday electric motor, that is very "natural" for antigravity generation with its discoid, and not cylindrical rotor. In the experiment the fluid mercury rotor was arranged to spin and vortex around the central vertical main axis of the device. But when power was switched on, the mercury accelerated to great rpms inside the hollow discoid container, then enveloped the device in a glow, then a hole as large as a pencil was molten through the center of the non-spinning container, and all the mercury shot high into the air. Maybe the current, or the magnetic field, or both were too high for the experiment. Or maybe the device went into a "free energy" mode and started explosively to siphon energy out of the physical vacuum. That experiment was performed at the *Tula Munitions Factory*, and Dr. Korovyakov nearly died of the strange field, that was generated around the exploding device. **Please read the safety instructions at the beginning of this study.**

**c. Marconi's spherical vortex dynamo (*Kugelvirdynamo*) as an omnidirectional vortexo-gravitational engine.**

The *Markoni Kugelvirdynamo*, as it was called in the insider lingo of the *Schwarze Sonne* secret society, was a new twist of the old occult experiment with the levitating mercury ball. The dynamo was developed by Marconi after his association with Nikola Tesla sometime around the 1920ies. It was a "fluid-rotor" electrical dynamo, that had a hollow stator-sphere, with stator coils on the outside surface. The sphere was partially filled with mercury. The latter played the role of a fluid rotor inside the sphere, vortexing around a vertical (or any other) axis. The dynamo can be used as a levitator, and also possibly as a free-energy generator. At the same time it is an excellent omni-directional fluido-vortexo-gravity drive, because the axis of rotation of the mercury rotor inside (and hence the direction of the thrust) can be redirected to any point of the celestial sphere by the simple selection and switching of the appropriately-oriented circle of coils on the exterior surface of the stator sphere.

**d. The occult experiment of a levitating mercury-filled glass ball, heated over a candle.**

An old alchemical experiment, that actually represents a further improvement in the fluido-vortexian drives. In it we graduate from the generation of one macro-vortex inside the fluid (as in the *Kugelvirdynamo* above), towards the generation of many micro-vortices inside the bee-hive-pattern convection cells within the rapidly heated fluid (mercury).

**e. The omni-directional antigravity drives of the *Tule* and *Andromeda* "tachyonator" series of the *Black Sun*.**

These omni-directional antigravity drives were greatly upscaled Marconi vortex dynamos of 5